IN THE CLAIMS

Kindly replace the claims of record with the following full set of claims:

1. (Currently amended) A method of processing a sequence of digital images, intended to detect a grid corresponding to blocking artefacts within said digital images, said method comprising the steps of:

- detecting (100) a spatial grid (SG) within a portion of the image,
- determining (200) a current reference grid (RG(t)) from a current spatial grid (SG(t)) and a preceding reference grid (RG(t-1)), based on a row comparison between said current reference grid and said preceding reference grid, wherein a number of grid rows differing between the current spatial grid SG(t) and the preceding reference grid RG(t-1) is smaller than one third a number of grid rows of the preceding reference grid RG(t-1);
- correcting blocking artefacts based on artefacts within said current spatial grid SG(t) and artefacts within said preceding reference grid RG(t-1);
- assigning said corrected blocking artefacts to said current reference grid RG(t); and
- outputting said reference grid RG(t).

2. (Previously presented) An image processing method as claimed in claim 1, wherein a grid (SG, RG) comprises sets of at least one block artefact within each row of said grids and wherein the reference grid (RG) comprises an indicator (ind) associated with a set of at least one block artefact, wherein an indicator of the current reference grid (RG(t)) is updated from the corresponding indicator of the preceding reference grid (RG(t-1)) and from a presence or absence of the set of at least one block artefact associated with said indicator in the corresponding row of said current spatial grid (SG(t)).

3. (Previously presented) An image processing method as claimed in claim 2, wherein the set of blocking artefacts is constituted by a row of the portion of the image having a blocking artefact density which is higher than that of the neighboring rows.

4. (original) An image processing method as claimed in claim 1, wherein the step of detecting the spatial grid is intended to perform a high-pass filtering operation (110) on the portion of the image, such that at least one card of discontinuity pixels is supplied, and to detect a first type (p1) of block artefact and a second type (p2) of block artefact from the at least one card of discontinuity pixels.

5. (Currently amended) An image processing method as claimed in claim [[4]] 1, comprising a step (300) of wherein said step of correcting the blocking artefacts that which are present in the current reference grid (RG(t)) is preformed in accordance with their type (p1, p2).

6. (Currently amended) An image processing method as claimed in claim 2, comprising a step (300) of wherein the step of correcting the blocking artefacts that which are present in a set of blocking artefacts of the current reference grid (RG(t)) is performed in accordance with a value of the indicator (ind) associated with said set.

7. (Currently amended) A television receiver comprising:

a processing device using the data processing method as claimed in claim 5, intended to detect a reference grid (RG) within a sequence of digital images and to correct the blocking artefacts which are present in said grid with a view to displaying corrected digital images on a screen of said receiver executing the steps of:

- detecting (100) a spatial grid (SG) within a portion of the image,

determining (200) a current reference grid (RG(t)) from a current spatial grid (SG(t)) and a preceding reference grid (RG(t-1)), based on a row comparison between said current reference grid and said preceding reference grid, wherein a number of grid rows differing between the current spatial grid SG(t) and the preceding reference grid RG(t-1) is smaller than one third a number of grid rows of the preceding reference grid RG(t-1), wherein said SG and RG grids each comprise sets of at least one block artefact within each row of said grids and wherein the reference grid (RG) comprises an indicator (ind) associated with a set of at least one block artefact, wherein an indicator of the current reference grid (RG(t)) is updated from the corresponding indicator of the

preceding reference grid (RG(t-1)) and from a presence or absence of the set of at least one block artefact associated with said indicator in the corresponding row of said current spatial grid (SG(t));

- correcting blocking artefacts in accordance with a value of the indicator (ind) associated with each of said sets;
- assigning said corrected blocking artefacts to said current reference grid RG(t); and displaying said current reference grid containing said corrected blocking artefacts.

8. (Currently amended) A device for processing a sequence of digital images, intended to detect a grid corresponding to blocking artefacts within said digital images, said device comprising:

- means for detecting a spatial grid (SG) within a portion of the image,
- means for determining a current reference grid (RG(t)) from a current spatial grid (SG(t)) and a preceding reference grid (RG(t-1))_, based on a row comparison between said current reference grid and said preceding reference grid, wherein a number of grid rows differing between the current spatial grid SG(t) and the preceding reference grid RG(t-1) is smaller than one third a number of grid rows of the preceding reference grid RG(t-1);
  means for correcting the blocking artefacts which are present in the current reference grid (RG(t)) in accordance with a value of the indicator (ind) associated with each of said sets; and
- means for outputting said corrected blocking artefacts.

9. (Currently amended) A computer program product comprising a set of instructions, stored in a programming memory, which, when loaded into a circuit, causes said circuit to perform:

- detecting (100) a spatial grid (SG) within a portion of the image,
- determining (200) a current reference grid (RG(t)) from a current spatial grid (SG(t)) and a preceding reference grid (RG(t-1)), based on a row comparison between said current reference grid and said preceding reference grid, wherein a number of grid rows differing between the current spatial grid SG(t) and the

preceding reference grid RG(t-1) is smaller than one third a number of grid rows of the preceding reference grid RG(t-1):

- correcting blocking artefacts based on artefacts within said current spatial grid SG(t) and artefacts within said preceding reference grid RG(t-1);

- assigning said corrected blocking artefacts to said current reference grid RG(t); and

- outputting said corrected blocking artefacts.

~~the method of processing digital images as claimed in claim 1.~~